

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025

Presented By



Este es un informe valioso sobre su agua potable. Si usted desea esta información en español, nuestra oficina dispone de personal para atenderle.

PWS ID#: UTAH18011

2025 Annual Water Quality Report

Kearns Improvement District (KID) recognizes the responsibility and importance of delivering to you one of life's most precious resources safe, clean, and reliable drinking water. It is an honor to serve our community each day with this precious resource. Annually we take the opportunity to share with you how well we have done in providing this resource by publishing our water quality results in an annual water quality report. The report shows that KID's water quality has met or exceeded all regulatory requirements. The water that we deliver is continuously sampled and tested to ensure the highest water quality standards. These results are then sent to Utah's Division of Drinking Water to be reviewed and analyzed to ensure compliance with applicable regulatory requirements.

The winter of 2025 / 2026 has recorded the least amount of accumulated snow in recorded history. The severity of the drought has increased, and this resource of life-giving water we deliver to you every day has become even more precious. We would ask you to please be mindful of the use of water. We would urge you to please conserve water where you can. There are a number of conservation tools on our website that are available to you. Please take a moment to review them and to incorporate them in your use of water. One of the greatest and simplest tools that is available to you is the free AMI smart metering system. It is easy to sign up for, and it allows you to monitor your water use in real-time. The system will notify you of any high usage or leaks that you may have.

KID has been recognized by the national American Water Works Association (AWWA) for their conservation outreach and educational efforts. KID will receive this award at their annual convention in Washington D.C. on June 22, 2026.



Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Community Participation

You are invited to attend our monthly board of trustees meetings. We generally meet the second Tuesday of each month at 4:30 p.m. at the Kearns Improvement District office, 5350 West 5400 South, Kearns.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or epa.gov/safewater.



Where Does My Water Come From?

The Kearns Improvement District buys 94 percent of the water delivered to our customers from the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD), our wholesale water provider. Water sources include Jordanelle Reservoir, Deer Creek Reservoir, and local mountain springs and wells. The water is treated at the Jordan Valley Water Treatment Plant, the Southeast Regional Water Treatment Plant, and the Southwest Groundwater Treatment Plant. The remaining 6 percent of the water is delivered through six wells located in the Kearns area. Kearns Improvement District staff operate and maintain these wells.

Source Water Assessment

A Water Source Protection Plan is now available at our office. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources. Kearns Improvement District sources have a low to moderate susceptibility to contaminants.

JVWCD also has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan available for review. Please call (801) 565-4300 if you have any questions or would like to review the plan. JVWCD sources have a low to moderate susceptibility to contaminants.

QUESTIONS?

In this report, we have tried to anticipate the questions or concerns that you may have regarding your water. If you still have questions, please feel free to contact Abraham Lopez, Development Engineer, at (801) 968-1011. Our commitment and promise to our customers, our employees, and our community is that you will know WE CARE!


Lead in Home Plumbing


Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Kearns Improvement District is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact Kearns Improvement District at (801) 968-1011. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.


Results of lead and copper samples collected: Two lead samples were collected during 2024. Sampling results can be obtained by calling (801) 968-1011 or emailing customerservice@kidwater4ut.gov.

Service line inventories: Kearns Improvement District has completed an initial lead service line inventory. This inventory includes information on the service line material that connects water mains to buildings/houses. This inventory can be accessed at <https://kearnsid.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=400e22cdf24f47b6812143a97fd94859>. Kearns Improvement District determined that all service lines are nonlead.


BY THE NUMBERS

 **82** The average number of gallons of water an American uses per day.

 **27%** The percent of household water use attributable to toilets.

 **700** The average number of gallons that a household can save each year with water-efficient fixtures.

 **50-100** The typical design lifespan of underground drinking water pipes, in years.

 **<1%** The percent of Earth's water that is readily available as fresh drinking water.

Substances That Could Be in Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting epa.gov/safewater.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.



Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

cm-1: Ultraviolet absorbance (UVA) per centimeter (cm).

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

µmho/cm (micromhos per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

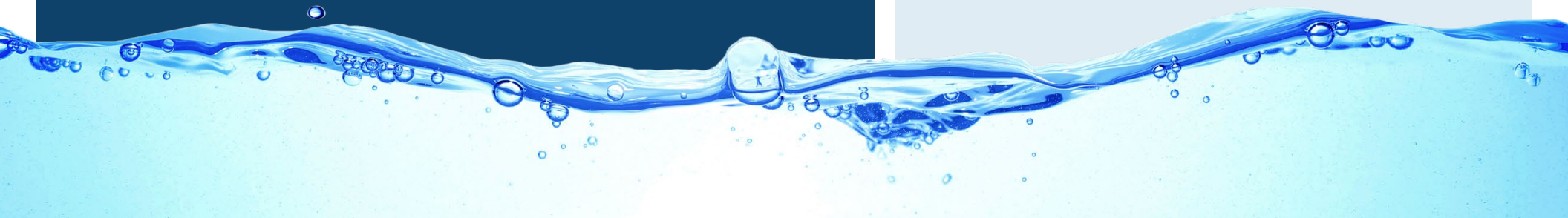
What's a Cross-Connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air-conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand), causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test backflow preventers to make sure that they provide maximum protection.

For more information on backflow prevention, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



Regulated Substances									
				Kearns Improvement District		Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District			
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Antimony (ppb)	2025	6	6	NA	NA	0.002	ND–0.60	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Fire retardants; Ceramics; Electronics; Solder
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	10	0	3.9	1.2–3.9	1.2	ND–4.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2025	2	2	0.069	0.063–0.069	0.0593	ND–0.15	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Bis(2ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	2025	6.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.034	ND–1.3	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Cadmium (ppb)	2022	5	5	NA	NA	0.0003	NA	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4]	[4]	0.93	0.03–0.93	0.9 ¹	0.05–1.7 ¹	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	2025	[800]	[800]	NA	NA	3.3	ND–100	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	2025	1	0.8	NA	NA	0.26	0.08–0.5	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppb)	2025	NS	NA	37.4	12.7–37.4	5.10	ND–29.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chromium (ppb)	2024	100	100	NA	NA	0.1	ND–2	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	2025	200	200	0.005	0.003–0.005	0.6 ²	ND–3.7 ²	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2025	60	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Disinfection by-products
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	2022	700	700	0.05	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4	4	0.827	0.117–0.827	0.0005 ²	ND–0.0037 ²	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	26.18	14.9–38.8	17 ¹	ND–38.4 ¹	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6 (ppb)	2023	NA	NA	NA	NA	53	32.3–70.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2025	60	53	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	3.94	0.17–3.94	1.2	ND–2.9	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	2021	1	1	NA	NA	1.0	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2025	NS	NA	NA	NA	0.2	-0.5–1.3	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2025	NS	NA	0.35	-0.03–0.35	0.3	-0.3–1.3	No	Naturally occurring
Radon (pCi/L)	2021	NS	NA	NA	NA	10.1	0.001–10.1	No	Naturally occurring in soil
Selenium (ppb)	2025	50	50	1.47	0.93–1.47	0.8	ND–8.1	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	2025	2	0.5	NA	NA	0.04783	ND–1.10	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2025	1,000	NA	764	272–764	281	ND–652	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

REGULATED SUBSTANCES									
				Kearns Improvement District		Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ppm)	2025	TT ³	NA	NA	NA	1.8	ND–2.4	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	52.8	19.9–52.8	24.9	ND–66.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2025	60	20	12.9	6.01–12.9	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity⁴ (NTU)	2025	TT	NA	0.23	NA	0.7 ²	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2024	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity [groundwater sources] (NTU)	2025	5.0	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.03–0.7	No	Suspended material from soil runoff
Turbidity [surface water source] (NTU)	2024	0.3	TT	NA	NA	0.03	0.01–0.2	No	Suspended material from soil runoff
Uranium (ppb)	2025	30	0	NA	NA	2.8	0.002–7.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Xylenes (ppm)	2022	10	10	0.0017	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

				Kearns Improvement District			Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2025	1.3	1.3	0.236	0.0125–0.27	0/30	0.001	ND–0.032	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0	0.0013	0.0005–0.0013	0/30	0.044	ND–1.0	1/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES									
				Kearns Improvement District		Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2025	200	NA	NA	NA	2.7	ND–27.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2025	250	NA	NA	NA	46	10–165	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (units)	2025	15	NA	NA	NA	3.1	0.1–10.0	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2025	300	NA	NA	NA	5.9	ND–70	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2025	50	NA	NA	NA	0.2	ND–35	No	Leaching from natural deposits
pH (units)	2025	6.5–8.5	NA	NA	NA	7.7	6.9–8.7	No	Naturally occurring
Silver (ppb)	2025	100	NA	NA	NA	0.01	ND–1	No	Industrial discharges
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	250	NA	88.1	39.0–88.1	51.7	5.4–239	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Zinc (ppm)	2025	5	NA	NA	NA	0.00062	ND–0.03	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Kearns Improvement District		Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District		TYPICAL SOURCE
		AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate [HCO ₃] (ppm)	2025	NA	NA	135.6	24.5–225.0	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, Carbonate (ppm)	2025	NA	NA	0.3	ND–4.0	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, Total [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	110.1	14.0–225.0	Naturally occurring
Bromide (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	ND	ND–9.5	Naturally occurring
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2025	18.3	5.07–18.3	1.65	ND–10.0	Disinfection by-products
Bromoform (ppb)	2025	2.1	ND–2.1	0.03	ND–1.0	Disinfection by-products
Calcium, Total (ppm)	2025	NA	NA	45.2	13.3–144	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Chloride (ppm)	2021	NA	NA	161.1	10.0–161.1	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Conductivity (µmho/cm)	2025	NA	NA	465.2	42–1,100.0	Naturally occurring
Cyanide, Total (ppb)	2025	NA	NA	0.6	ND–10	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2025	14.0	3.51–14.0	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2025	7.36	1.9–9.5	0.65	ND–7.0	Disinfection by-products
Dissolved Organic Carbon (ppm)	2025	NA	NA	1.9	0.5–2.4	Naturally occurring
Geosmin (ppt)	2025	NA	NA	1.3	ND–6.4	Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2025	1.9	0.3–1.9	3.0	0.5–7.0	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2025	15.7	1.9–15.7	4	0.9–18.0	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Hardness, Calcium (ppm)	2025	NA	NA	182.7	16–602	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Hardness, Total [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2025	NA	NA	182.7	16–602	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Lithium (ppb)	2024	37	9.6–37	16 ⁵	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	16.4	ND–58.6	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Molybdenum (ppb)	2025	NA	NA	0.4	ND–3.8	By-product of copper and tungsten mining
Nickel (ppb)	2025	NA	NA	0.1	ND–3	Naturally occurring
Orthophosphates (ppb)	2025	NA	NA	5.2	ND–70	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid [PFBS] (ppb)	2022	NA	NA	54.4	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Potassium (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	3.0	0.8–12.9	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2025	24.7	24.7–24.7	22.6	8.0–77.9	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Suspended Solids [TSS] (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	0.02	ND–0.2	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	NA	NA	0.2	ND–0.8	Suspended material from soil runoff
UV-254 (cm-1)	2025	NA	NA	0.03	0.01–0.05	A measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds
Vanadium (ppb)	2022	NA	NA	3.3	NA	Naturally occurring

¹ Sampled in 2025.
² Sampled in 2024.
³ The value reported under Amount Detected for TOC is the lowest ratio of percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than 1 indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than 1 indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.
⁴ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.
⁵ Sampled in 2023.